

of a number of smaller gems. The comparison is of course not territorial, for in that respect Victoria is the smallest of all the Australian colonies.

At the commencement the writer divides the educational history of Victoria into three periods,—the first, "from the time of the founding of the colony in 1836 to the time of its separation from New South Wales; the second from the date of its separation from New South Wales until the passing of the Common Schools Act in 1862;" and the third from that date to the passing of the Education Act now in force. "During the first of these periods," he says, "the schools of Victoria were conducted on the same principles as those of New South Wales, of which it formed a part." He remarks that aid was given by the State "to the recognised Churches—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian"—the Wesleyan Church being

thus quietly snuffed out. Up to the year 1861 Victoria, as such, was unknown. The territory which at that date was constituted a general

The writer confuses the founding of the colony of Victoria with the first discovery of Port Phillip by enterprising colonists. The

district of Melbourne was the subject of correspondence between Mr. BATMAN (who claims to be its discoverer) in 1835; and, in 1837, it was visited by the Governor of this colony who had previously prevented land treaties with the natives, and who approved of the names which had already been given to the sites of the principal towns of what was destined to be a principality of its own.

a powerful and independent colony. The separation took place in July, 1851—the year memorable for the discovery of Australian Gold-fields, up to which time the affairs of the Port Phillip district were supervised by a local superintendent (Mr. LA THOPE), who was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

In dealing with what he terms the second period of the educational history of Victoria, the writer states some interesting facts—but they are not more interesting and important

they are not more interesting and important than the facts connected with the educational progress which has been made by any other of the colonies of the group. He refers to the meeting of the first Victorian Legislature, and to the circumstance that Victoria followed the example of New South Wales at that time by establishing two Boards to provide for National and Denominational education; to the struggle which ensued between the two bodies;

which ensued between the advocates of the rival systems, and to the passing of the Common Schools Act of 1862, about four years antecedent to the time when in this colony the National and Denominational Boards were superseded by the present system under the supervision and control of the Council of Education.

The writer shows that during the decade

between 1852 and 1862 rapid progress was made in regard to educational facilities; but he points out that from the very commencement of the system "public opinion became more and more adverse to the compromises involved in it. The schools connected with the old National Board were at once vested in the new Board of Education, and it was expected that the schools connected with the old Denominational Board would gradually be vested in it in like manner. But it

schools still retained their non-vested character, or only diminished in number very slightly from year to year until it was at length determined, after many ineffectual attempts to check what was believed to be a great evil, and to have the whole question reopened." A tabulated statement is given to show the result of the working of the common school system during the year 1870-71.

during ten years, and it makes apparent this remarkable fact, that while all other denominational or non-vested schools had diminished considerably in number the Roman Catholic schools had increased. The following are the figures:—In 1862 there were in Victoria 214 Church of England schools; in 1871, there were only 157. During the same decade the Presbyterian schools diminished from 91 to

The writer accounts for the results he has shown, so far as the Roman Catholic schools are concerned, in these words:—"This

is to be attributed to the greater tenacity of the Roman Catholics for denominational exclusiveness in their schools, and to the spirit of compromise in which the Common Schools Act of 1862 was passed, and the system of education inaugurated under it. According to that Act it was simply required that no applicant should be refused admission to any school on account of his religious persuasion, and that he should be

its religious persuasion; that it should be open to inspection by the Board, and that four hours' consecutive secular instruction should be given in it daily; to secure the assistance of the State. But the facility with which the Roman Catholics could avail themselves of the advantages of this scheme only made those opposed to all State-assisted religious instruction more eager to have it altogether

Public opinion in this colony seems also to be tending in the direction of free, secular, and compulsory education, and every assumption on the part of any denomination will only hasten

the time when the State will withdraw its aid from all schools in which the instruction imparted is not of a kind purely secular. The paragraph we quoted a week ago from a recognised organ of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination (the *Wesleyan Record*) indicates that a change of this kind would be acceptable to many. It says:—"We do not wish to be understood as, reflecting on the

Council when we say that we heartily wish that the public education of the colony was in the hands of a Minister directly responsible to Parliament. The Council has done good service, and considering the difficult nature of some of its duties, it is surprising that it has given such general satisfaction. Whether the Minister of Education is to become a substitute

for the Council at no distant period is at present a problem, but we hope will not continue so long. In this respect we should like to see our Government kindly follow in the wake of Victoria. A Governmental Department for educational purposes, with a responsible Minister at its head such as Mr. ALLEN, and a thoroughly efficient Secretary such as the Council now possesses,

nesses—one uniform system of primary schools compulsory and, if necessary, free education, and no grants to other than non-denominational schools—these are the things we wish to see. With two powerful sections of the community

2 feet, having cut a promising vein at 12 feet
dip. This vein is full of mounds in the bottom
and shows a little gold, and it is proposed
to have men hung on the two bottom cross-
timbers to cut it. Stopping is going on between
No. 2 levels, and some capital stone is being
put in at the four feet of stone to be grase.
The managers of Krukenham's and Cornet
and they had just gone down the shaft in the latter
Chappell told me the vein reported some time
ago by Heard's as gold-bearing is nothing worth
their cranking, just concoluded, goes above
7 tons.

—Sinking. Nothing new.

—England.—The new tunnel is in 28 feet, and will
be soon. They are at present overhead, having
been on the bottom ground, like the flow of
its itself. The winze in the new tunnel and the
vein is about 10 feet; and as the vein is getting
low, the manager is expecting to see gold.

15.

SIDNEY WATER SUPPLY

here to death in the pot."—3 Kings, 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HERALD,"

not a wild vine and its tendrils that has poisoned water—nor is it the sweet swappings alone that they would drink once again, but it is night-mare, it is the vilest of all the nasty things which the flesh conceives, that is poisoning the Sydney water. I am convinced of the most heinous crimes were the Judge to drink water diluted with night-mare, while the citizens were drinking the water of the laws so barbarous and inhuman. But this is the life of Sydney have been, and indeed now are, and people were at the disclosure made by the Sir James Martin in the Legislative Assembly. I also under great obligations to Dr. Reid for the manner in which he has exposed the disgusting and poisonous and disgusting liquid the Corporation is pouring to the citizens. But there others hold no less poisoning years previously, and no one has been able to do anything to stop it. The Report of the Water Committee, which is the supply of water to Sydney and suburbs, the lands of every citizen. It cost *only* 2s. 6d. to look above and to get the water to be sold. Mr. D. E. Flood, says (1823 to 1938):—"I very frequently (the old bridge near the Macquarie) is a common sight. It is a common sight to throw all the night soil a little on the Sydney water. A great quantity of it must go into the ground. It is 1827. A great quantity of the water is poured from the sewage and night-soil into the water. More of course. *All this has been done by our*

as if each third year were a jubilee, in which no deaths and no sickness."

Stewart says: "The fatal outbreak of the cholera in Hampden, a ladies' boarding school, which I attended, and had up to June, 1866, a dense epidemic. The beverage was conveyed to the pupils by a spring. The water was obtained from a spring which, always filtered before being used, and had never before been found guilty of being unwholesome. To place two daughters at this school, made a section of the building. At the end of it, he said, 'I like everything connected with your school, and I have found it very profitable for me well.' (It was only three feet distant.) The water that the well water was perfectly good, and so never returned to it in the spring. The water there at that school, had some of the water that it was found quite pure. Fever subsequently attacked the school, and eighteen out of the twenty pupils were successfully treated. In all the cases the disease proved fatal. The two daughters of the major had the fever, and one of them died."

at, owing to heavy rains, there had been

of the soil, beneath the drain-pipe, so that it was not permitted the sewage to escape and pollute the water of the well."

But the fact is, that the well was not so well as he well."

Of these three were intentional poisonings. But, if reality had opened a communication between the bottom of the well in Broad-street and the bottom of the cholera in Golden-square; or, if some man shape had maliciously made an opening in the wall of the ladies' water-closet, so that the sewage to escape into the well, which could not be any person, the question is whether it would have brought of murder? But our municipality have not been so kind as to send, through the great-outlet to the Sydney Water-rail; and they believe, at the time innocent of all knowledge of the cholera, and the consequences. If they had known that this consequence, I do not believe that they would ever have sent a bucket full of it to be deposited on the Sydney water-rail. It is not necessary to travel seventy-five miles, whereas that of the Ganges's water, is 375 square miles). The Water-Committee may not be necessary to be sent to the sea—leave—not a privation, but a semi-privation.

But with respect to *gravitation* an eminent
r. Rawlinson, C. B., says: "A supply of water
is most desirable, other things being equal."

he however, be pumped by steam power, and served within each house, at such cost as local wells and pumps extravagantly costly." The water weighs 10 lbs per gallon, and costs \$100 per annum, can be pumped and supplied at a charge of 4c.

In 80,600 gallons—800,000 tons, or weight, or 3571 ft. are lifted 100 feet vertical, a machine of 100 horse power would require 1000 horse power, the transactions of the National Association 1869,

let the late Water Commission be ready to lease the Potomac water supplied to the citizens for 1869, and send a scheme, for supplying Sydney and those around it, at an inexpensive and inexhaustible supply of water. It would have been carried over ere this. If it had been could be a better one than this? Is it not so? River, which the Water Commission say has 176 square miles or 240,000 acres? Mr. S. G. R., says it is (Q. Yes.)

The Potomac is a river, with scarcely a fragment, except in a few patches, and entirely covered with vegetation. It is a prescription for the people of Washington. Q. 1697, he says: "As far as I am aware, there

banks of George's River, after a flood, you
crane as much mud as would cover your knife."

It is noticeable how the Commissioners should have secured valuable testimony like this from one so prominent. Equally favorable testimony would be given with respect to the "George's River" (an area of 3000 to 4000 acres). The late Sir Robert Schellard said, "The George's River would form the source of water in the dam at John Young's (the contractor) speaks of it as "a great national reservoir made to hand, which should be taken advantage of, to give an abundant supply to this and the other towns."

With respect to the dam. The Water Commission states that the width of the George's River is 1500 feet at the Falls; 1000 feet at the dam. The dam is at Rocky Point. There was very difficulty in getting the dam to be built. It was not until 1860 to 1860 feet in length. There is some question, for there are long projecting rocks in the river. I feel certain that if about 6 ft., it is to be built, it is and in doing so, to save 8000 to 10,000 tons of water and greatest shipping ports of coal in the world. To James Munroe's words are great. I have seen the dam known to the citizens in the very able papers read by John Young's.

Very truly,
Wm. J. J. J.

THOMAS HOLT.
ren, near Sydney.

[illegible]

ports from that committee:—1. On letter from the
the formation of the Terrace Road, at its junction
the River, proposed, stated by Alderman Roberts,

Mr. Alderman Vannest, moved that the Council and that the Mayor be authorized to execute the same. The Council and the Mayor were then asked to vote on the question. The Council voted 10-0 in favor of the resolution. The Mayor then signed the resolution. The Council then adjourned.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.

By order of the Government of New South Wales.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 2nd February, 1874.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. J. S. FARNELL, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd February, 1874, at 11 o'clock.

NEW LEASES, for five years, of the undermentioned runs of Crown Land, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Ordinance Act of 1861, and the regulations of 28th April, 1865.

Full particulars of the boundaries of the several runs may be obtained on application at Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH'S Rooms; or from the Government Gazette, No. 365 of WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1873.

The special attention of intending purchasers is directed to the conditions published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and which these leases will be subject to.

ALBERT DISTRICT.

No.	Area—Acres.	Rent.
1. Berwinia Downs, No. 1	70,000	£20
2. Berwinia Downs, No. 2	70,000	£20
3. Berwinia Downs, No. 3	70,000	£20
4. Berwinia Downs, No. 4	70,000	£20
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7. Berwinia Downs, No. 7	70,000	£20
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DARLING DISTRICT.

1. Darling Downs, No. 1	70,000	£20
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LACHLAN DISTRICT.

1. Lachlan Downs, No. 1	70,000	£20
2. Lachlan Downs, No. 2	70,000	£20
3. Lachlan Downs, No. 3	70,000	£20
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38. Lachlan Downs, No. 38	70,000	£20
39. Lachlan Downs, No. 39	70,000	£20
40. Lachlan Downs, No. 40	70,000	£20
41. Lachlan Downs, No. 41	70,000	£20
42. Lachlan Downs, No. 42	70,000	£20
43. Lachlan Downs, No. 43	70,000	£20
44. Lachlan Downs, No. 44	70,000	£20
45. Lachlan Downs, No. 45	70,000	£20
46. Lachlan Downs, No. 46	70,000	£20
47. Lachlan Downs, No. 47	70,000	£20
48. Lachlan Downs, No. 48	70,000	£20
49. Lachlan Downs, No. 49	70,000	£20
50. Lachlan Downs, No. 50	70,000	£20
51. Lachlan Downs, No. 51	70,000	£20
52. Lachlan Downs, No. 52	70,000	£20
53. Lachlan Downs, No. 53	70,000	£20
54. Lachlan Downs, No. 54	70,000	£20
55. Lachlan Downs, No. 55	70,000	£20
56. Lachlan Downs, No. 56	70,000	£20
57. Lachlan Downs, No. 57	70,000	£20
58. Lachlan Downs, No. 58	70,000	£20
59. Lachlan Downs, No. 59	70,000	£20
60. Lachlan Downs, No. 60	70,000	£20
61. Lachlan Downs, No. 61	70,000	£20
62. Lachlan Downs, No. 62	70,000	£20
63. Lachlan Downs, No. 63	70,000	£20
64. Lachlan Downs, No. 64	70,000	£20
65. Lachlan Downs, No. 65	70,000	£20
66. Lachlan Downs, No. 66	70,000	£20
67. Lachlan Downs, No. 67	70,000	£20
68. Lachlan Downs, No. 68	70,000	£20
69. Lachlan Downs, No. 69	70,000	£20
70. Lachlan Downs, No. 70	70,000	£20
71. Lachlan Downs, No. 71	70,000	£20
72. Lachlan Downs, No. 72	70,000	£20
73. Lachlan Downs, No. 73	70,000	£20
74. Lachlan Downs, No. 74	70,000	£20
75. Lachlan Downs, No. 75	70,000	£20
76. Lachlan Downs, No. 76	70,000	£

DANFORTH'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY

TO LET. SHOP, 96, William-street, lately occupied at the late firm of Reed and Robertson. Drapers. Apply to Thomas Spence, 126 Pall-mal-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Woodstock-terrace, Underwood-street, Paddington; plenty water; healthy situation; best moderate. Apply Mrs. Taylor, on the premises.

TO LET, 3 new HOUSES, on the hill of Lavender-hill, near the Victoria harbor; terms moderate. Apply H. Samuel, 146, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that first-class SHOP, 220, William-street, now occupied by Mr. G. Steining, butcher. Apply to Messrs. Branch Fish Depot, Paddington.

TO LET, WOODSTOCK HOUSE and GROUNDS. The rooms, stable, &c., Glamorgan Road, now in the occupation of Madam Russell. Apply James Lee, 215, Crown-street.

TO LET, that large HOUSE, SHOP, and STORES No. 307, George-street, lately occupied by Mr. W. W. Wainwright. Apply to Mr. Beaumont, painter; or to John Wainwright, 10, St. James-street.

TO LET, HOTEL, good situation, doing a large bar and boarding trade; satisfactory terms for present proprietor retiring. Apply to Messrs. A. & J. Wainwright, 10, St. James-street.

TO C. wine and spirit merchants, 106, Pitt-street.

TO LET, KNEELERPOE, Double Bay, 9 rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, laundry, garden, paddocks: good water.

TO LET, H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

TO LET, 6, Harcourt-street, Woolloomooloo, hall, 4 large rooms, balcony, overlooking bay, 1000 sq. ft. of domain; kitchen with stove, laundry with copper. Apply No. 3.

TO LET, one of those new SHOPS and DWELLINGS in the best position in Newtown, adjoining the Post Office. Apply J. Hamblin, grocer, Newtown and Rockingham Roads.

TO LET, No. 30, Goodbairn-st., capital HOUSE, with verandah and verandah, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and a good garden, and every convenience for family; rent, 25s. Gibson, Circular Quay.

TO BE LET, that healthy and centrally-situated town HOUSE, No. 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street, opposite Hyde Park, at present occupied by William Beechey Esq. Apply W. Beaumont, Agent-street.

TO LET, a comfortable COTTAGE, with 2 rooms and kitchen, 3 attics, bath, verandah, garden, and water laid on. Rent, 10s per week. J. D. Jones, Circular Quay.

TO LET, February 1st, CLAIR COTTAGE, PH-
TO LET, street, Rodden.
 This pretty cottage has every con-
 veniency. Key at A. Allen, Be-
 roon higher up.

TO LET, -a the 26th instance, a HOUSE, No. 24, Ca-
bridge-croft, Newtown Road, containing 7 room-
 s and bath and both kitchen and laundry; water laid on
 and apply on the premises.

TO LET, at Petersham, a first-class HOUSE, 5 room-
 s, with a bath and with cooking stove; servant's room,
 bathroom, washhouse, with boiler fire; servant's room,
 and a garden; water laid on; a fine view of the sea from
 round tank; fitted with pump; two minutes walk from
 station. Apply D. McCall, saddler, 14, Hunter-street,
 Sydney.

TO LET, the HOUSE 720, Albion-street, Surry Hills,
 situated at the occupation of Geo. Dean Thomson,
 and containing 7 rooms, bathroom, kitchen and ad-
 dition; gas and water laid on; will be vacant on 1st
 March. Apply next door; or T. O'Neill, George-street,
 Sydney.

THE HOUSE AND GROUND NOW at "Borlindia,"
 situated at the Edgecliff Road, and at present in the
 occupation of the Hon. F. M. Darke, containing 12 rooms,

O B E L I T.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

TEMPERED ESTATE.—Some fine blocks of land,
rich soil, for 7 years' lease at nominal rent.
FOR SALE.

AMPERDOWN, near Parmatona Road.—A small alleg-
edly very cheap.

WILLIAMSTOWN ESTATE, NORWOOD, near
Petahutua.—Some choice blocks, 9½ x 400 feet, frus-
ting roads 66 feet wide; price, £7½; torus, £20 deposit.
Apply Mr. Tuck's.

NORTH BEHRS, near Mr. Tunke's.—Some choice alle-
ments, cheap.

MARRICKVILLE.—A large Cottage, and 6 acres of
orchard and garden.

SUNSHY BEACH.—Blocks 90 x 3½ feet for £15.

RICHMOND.—Allotments 60 x 180, £30 each.

SEDFIELD, near the Station.—3 to 10 acre blocks, £50
per acre.

Terms apply
GEORGE PILE, Esq.,
62, Margaret-street.

[illegible]

The above is required to be experienced tenant by the situation of
 the tenant.
 Apply to ARTHUR CUBITT, House Agent, Bridge-
 rect, Broadway.
TO LET, OFFICE. Apply W. Watkins' office, Custom
 House-buildings, Circular Quay.
STORE TO LET.—The Store, No. 4, Underwood-street,
 Queen's-place. E. H. Pollard, Kingscave.
STORE in place of E. H. Pollard, Kingscave.
 The Store, No. 4, Underwood-street, Queen's-
 place. E. H. Pollard, Kingscave.
OFFICES to LET. Vickery's chambers, Pitt-street

OFFICE—A large and commodious Office in **LET.** 303, George-street.

OFFICES in **LET.**, first floor; rent low. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

OFFICES in **LET.**, reduced rents, Gravel's Room, George-street. New Post Office upon Albany.

OFFICES—To **LET.**, two ROOMS, on first floor. 64, King-street, three doors from George-street.

FARMS, with and without Homesteads—Richmond River, Manning River, Patric, Bay of Islands, Enfield, and Backwater.

ALPS, Town Allotments, Cusicktown.

RAMSEY, Land Agent, 410, George-street, Sydney.

TO STRAMSHIP COMPANIES AND OTHERS

To **LET**, the North Side of **CUTHBERT'S WHARF**, Miller's Point, Darling Harbour, commanding a view upwards of about 200 feet, sufficiently deep for the largest ships. There are a large bulk and good jetty, affording ample accommodation for two large ships to load or discharge.

Apply **JOHN CUTHBERT**, Miller's Point, Darling

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